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Longleaf Pine

Guest Editor:

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Message from the Guest Editor

Longleaf pine (Pinus paustris) ecosystems are the subject of restoration efforts in the Southeastern region of the United States. Close to 62,000 hectares of longleaf pine were planted in 2014 alone. Longleaf pine ecosystems contain an abundance of biological diversity, both floral and faunal. Longleaf pine can withstand perturbations such as experienced in hurricane event better than the two other southern pines, loblolly Pine (Pinus taida L.) and slash pines (Pinus elliottii Engelm). Longleaf pine can live for over 400 years. This long lifespan requires it to face large variations in climate, insects and diseases. As it grows over such a long lifespan, it is worth considering if planted longleaf pine provides an avenue for carbon sequestration. In this Special Issue, we explore the potential quantity of C sequestered by longleaf pine and the biotitic and abiotic challenges that face the species.











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Message from the Editor-in-Chief

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